The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,328.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

479

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under	
First insertion ...Rs.	3 0
Second Ditto ... „	2 8
Third Ditto ... „	2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „	0 2 As. per

fine, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...	4 „ „
Third and succeeding ...	2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—May 23rd, at Staff Lines, Poona, the wife of Lieutenant John Brown, D. D. Officer 7th N. I., of a son.

KING—May 24th, at Steven's Cottage, Bandora, Mrs. Alfred King, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RUSTOMJEE—RUSTOMJEE—May 19th, at Mazagon, Cowasjee, the son of Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Esq., to Joyjee, the daughter of Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., of Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

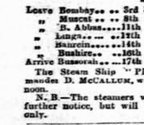
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay...	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah...	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat ...	8th	22nd	„ Kuweit ...	24th	3rd
„ Bahrein ...	11th	25th	„ Bushire ...	25th	6th
„ Lingah ...	12th	26th	„ Lingah ...	28th	9th
„ Bunder Abbas ...	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas ...	30th	11th
„ Bushire ...	16th	30th	„ Muscat ...	1st	13th
Arrive Bussorah ...	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay ...	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched as above on 6th June at noon.

N.B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamer.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer will sail punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid crossing or embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo of Calcutta to and from Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay ...	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta ...	1 & 15
„ Carwar ...	3	„ Bimlipatam ...	4
„ Naraikal ...	5	„ Vizagapatam ...	6
„ Tuticorin ...	20	„ Coconada ...	19
„ Colombo ...	21	„ Madras ...	22
„ Galle ...	...	„ Negapatam ...	25
„ Negapatam ...	24	„ Galle ...	...14
„ Madras ...	26	„ Colombo ...	21
„ Coconada ...	27	„ Tuticorin ...	29
„ Vizagapatam ...	28	„ Naraikal ...	1
„ Bimlipatam ...	29	„ Carwar ...	3
Arrive Calcutta ...	2	Arrive Bombay ...	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander F. NORCLIFFE, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry District, Madras, Bangalore, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamer of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ...	Sat.	Cochin ...	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry ...	Sunday.	Beypore ...	Sunday.
Vingoria ...	Sunday.	Calicut ...	Sunday.
Goa ...	Monday.	Tellicherry ...	Monday.
Carwar ...	Monday.	Cannanore ...	Monday.
Compta ...	Monday.	Mangalore ...	Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	Tuesday.	Compta ...	Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	Wednesday.	Carwar ...	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ...	Wednesday.	Goa ...	Wednesday.
Calicut ...	Wednesday.	Vingoria ...	Thursday.
Beypore ...	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ...	Thursday.
Cochin ...	Arr. Friday.	Bombay ...	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 26th May, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Bores Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
	FARES.				
First Class ...	0 5	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 5
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Borce Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N.B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Borce Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class ...	£ 51 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class ...	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class ...	23 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their reservations from BADHAM & Co., Apollo Hotel. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, SCOTT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain SCOTT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, DIXON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DIXON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council in India, and in the matter of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, of Bombay, Parree inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the style of Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Company.

WHEREAS the said CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE is unable to pay his debts, and is desirous that his Estate should be wound up in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE will be held at the Office of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), Elphinstone Building, Fort, on SATURDAY the Twenty-sixth day of May, instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining if the Estate of the said CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and if such application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; if Resolutions to this effect be adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

NEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT,
Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....£45 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain POWERON, will be despatched about the 4th June, calling at Aden, Hodeidah and Jedda.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

REMOVAL—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Meadow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. STEWART, Esq., RESIGNED, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. BROOK, Esq., deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, from parties willing to undertake the construction of the following works at Colaba:—

A Sick Cark Shed in the Compound of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Regimental Hospital.

A Shed for the Public Followers in the Compound of ditto ditto.

Latrines and Sheds for keeping Dry Earth.

The Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, and other particulars learnt on application during the Office hours.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Exec. Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla—Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they will commence business, from the 1st proximo, as Iron and Brass Founders, Engineers, Hydraulic Press and Pump Manufacturers and General Ship Smiths, on the above premises, formerly carried on by Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee. Orders may be addressed to the Works or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.

Air-built Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.

Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
23, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 28th February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोरट कानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकलै मेशन, आड डाक कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council in India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 26th of May instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 18th May 1866.

C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallyboy Cassumbboy and Mahomedboy Cassumbboy.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs. As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ...each.	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... „	10 0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... „	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... „	12 8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts... „	10 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... „	20 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... „	20 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits... „	20 0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians ...each.	4 12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ... ... „	4 12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... „	4 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ... ... „	6 0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ... ...per doz.	20 0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... „	11 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.	
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.	3 8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.	2 12
White Kid Gloves ... ... „	1 12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... „	2 12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... „	3 12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.	4 12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring .... „	4 8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... „	2 12
The Derby Scarf... ... ... „	4 8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... „	4 4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.

Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.

Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.

Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.

ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.

CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by Messrs. Moy, Thornhill Brothers, John Forrest, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Mazagon, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—GODOWNS TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for storing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—MRS. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER Employed.

18th May 1866.

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS, Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,

Jehanghier Bomanjee.
H. Wilson.
Charles Ingulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nasserjee Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Manjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gungadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonat.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balchrishna.

Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, your obedient Servants,

E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, } Liquidators.
G. R. Wilson,
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lowel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.

Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 15th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited) is unavoidably DEFERRED from FRIDAY the 25th May to MONDAY the 4th June 1866, when it will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, at 3 P. M.

1st. For the purpose of receiving the Report of the Secretaries and Treasurers.

2nd. To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

After which an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to authorise the Secretaries and Treasurers to give a Mortgage upon the properties of the Company.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication was suspended in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment, and are secured to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication was suspended in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment, and are secured to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fanoy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c.,

For Children.—" Blouses," " Pelisses," " Hats," " Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every article being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Hundred Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42313, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace the same is entitled to a reward in accordance with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

13th December 1865.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to announce patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Moulding &c. also furnish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Copp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

A SCENE of confusion prevailed in the Share Market this day, in consequence of the teleigraphic intelligence of the suspension of the Commercial Bank and of the announcement made by the directors of the Bank of Bombay, to the effect that Government has resolved to give its assistance to the utmost extent. A better feeling, however, prevailed in the afternoon. United Victorias declined from 1,300 to 1,200; Elphinstones 700 to 650; New Do. 70 to 40 per share; Bank of Bombay shares declined from ¼ discount to 8 discount; Old Financials 16½ to 18 discount. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Discounts ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. nominal.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	212 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of Shs.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	44 p ct premium.
160,000	200	150	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
800,000	500	300	8	Asiatic Bank Corpn	60 p ct dis.
...	250	150	....	Asiatic New Banc.	100 p ct dis.
2,10,000	5,000	2,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 p ct pm.
1,25,000	500	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	150 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bombay Bank ...	8 p ct dis.
740,000	250	200	....	Bombay City Bank	40 per sh-re.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Prss. Bank	43 p ct dis.
2,00,000	200	200	8a 8½ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25.	nil	Central Bank... ...	35 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India & A. China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	....	China Bank	4 discount.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	65 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	Nominal.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	26 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	88 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
2,00,000	100	50	.....	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
5,750,000	1,000	15	.....	Madras Bank... ...	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corp	28 p ct pm.
2,000,000	500	250	8	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	6 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	500	100	8a4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ...	70 p share.
800,000	200	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	18 dis.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 p. sh. nm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	650 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do.	40 per share.
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	....	Prov. Land Co. ...	112 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ...	309 per share.
2,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	250 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Fort Canning... ...	400 per share.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	1,200 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

2000,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Lauding & Shipping Co. ...	225 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princeof W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	300	..	Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	221 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	pr. S.			
11,000	1,810	Apollo Press Co. ...		
2,700	280	Colaba Press Co. ...		
357,500	6,250	5,750	350	Fort Press Co. ...
400,000	2,000	4,000	250	Hydraulic Press Co.
80,000	2,000	1,600	....	Bombay Press Co...
....	1,000	1,000	.....	Temple Printing & Patent Press Co...
20,000	2,000	750	.....	Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Karrachee) ...
7,000	3,000	500	.....	Alexandra Press Co.
70,000	2,000	105	.....	East India Press Co.
45,000	2,000	500	.....	Victoria Press Co.
40,000	3,000	1,000	.....	Madras ... ...
				Albert Press Co.
				Karrachee ... ...
		650	.....	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.
160,000	100	25	.....	Central Press Co.
100,000	4,000		.....	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
800,000	1,000	225	.....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ...
20,000	2,500	1,500	.....	Prince of Wales Press Co. ... ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	
88,800	2,000	800	....	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	300	250	15	Trescher & Co. (Ld.)	
80,000	500	250	....	Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50	....	Bombay Gas Co. ...	
113,670	1,000	50	....	East India Cotton Agency...	No quotations.
44,000	200	100	....	Khandesh Farming Co.	
800,000	500	100	.....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.)	
3,500	250	200	....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ...	
30,000	1000	500	....	Victoria Lime & Brick Co. (Ld) ...	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...Rs. 88
,, ,,	Sicca ,,	Loan 1833-53	,, 93
,, ,,	Co.'s ,,	1835-36	,,
,, ,,	,, ,,	1842-43	,, 84½
,, ,,	,, ,,	1854-55	,,
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1856-57	,, ,, 103
Five per cent.	Public Works	Loan 1854-55	,, ,, 105
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	,, ,, 109½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each		... ...	...Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes		... ...	,, 10
Spanish Dollars		... ...	,, 225
Carolus		... ...	,, 226
Mexican Dollars		... ...	,, 230
German Crowns		... ...	,, 216
Five-Franc Pieces		... ...	,, 193
Bar Silver		... ...	,, 105½
Gold Leaf		... ...	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba.	Per candy.
Dholleras	,, 270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mows (New)... ...	,, 275 to 280
Surat and Broach (New)...	,, 260 to 265
Forebunder (New)...	,, 215 to 225
Veerawal (New)	,, 215 to 225
Khandeish (New)	,, 225 to 230
Dharwar (now ready)	,, 310 to 315
Kinghamghaut (New)	,, 300 to 305
Oomrawtee Ackote (New)	,, 270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

L'Estrange, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Hill, Major J. T., 14th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from England.

Gunn, Surgeon H. J., on sick leave, from England.

Dodd, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Style, Surgeon Major M., Medical Department, en route, from Poona.

Phillip, Deputy Assistant Commissary General G. H., Staff, on duty, from Aden.

Ward, Lieutenant W., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Aden.

Jones, Lieutenant Colonel J. R. E., on duty, from Aden.

Westropp, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

Stevenson, Lieutenant A. S. B., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from sea.

Lilly, Captain A. C., Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Meriwether, Lieutenant G. L., Royal Engineers, on special duty, to Kurrachee.

Hill, Major J. T., 14th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Nuggur.

Style, Surgeon Major M., Medical Department, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Westropp, Major, Staff, on duty, to Deesa.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 23rd May.

The following appointment is made :—

3rd Regiment Scinde Horse.—Lieutenant A. L. McNair, Staff Corps, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Reynolds.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows :—

Lieutenant H. C. P. Ducat, 109th Foot, from 6th April to 6th October, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Assistant Surgeon A. Royle, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant A. T. S. Stevenson, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant G. A. Jacob, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Army Schools, from 22nd May to 2nd June, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Conductor J. Clarke, Ordnance Department, from date of departure for 30 days, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.

25 Barods (6).....Hazelwood....Suez, May 12.
Volante .....Tigmouth ....Liverpool, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.

25 Governor Higginson (s)....Sanders.....Kurrachee.
Kuhia (s) .....Galey .....Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Hinchcliffe*, W. Hoones, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Wilfred*, W. alt, bound to Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Steamship "ASIA," 1650 tons, 360 H. P., Commander C. BAXTER, will be despatched to Madras and Calcutta direct on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WANTED, TENDERS for a large quantity of WINDOW GLAZING. Particulars can be had on application to Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Architect, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 30th instant.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain CAYZER, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

MESSRS. DALLAS, LYNCH, & LANGDALE, Attorneys for the Estate of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy.

DEAR SIRS,—My name appears in the Newspapers as a Trustee in their Estate, but I regret to say that, owing to pressure of business, I shall have no time to attend to their affairs, and therefore I decline to act as a Trustee.

I shall send a copy of this letter for advertisement in the papers for to-morrow.—I am, yours truly,

Bombay, 25th May 1866. SEWJEE VELLJEE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of Rupees Twelve and Annas Eight (Rs. 12-8-0) equivalent of £1 5s. per Share, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid at this Office to Shareholders in India on and after the 31st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 31st instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. P. MOIR, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 28th instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope, Brass, Copper, and Iron old, Tubes brass, Copper Sheathing old, &c. &c. For terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Store-keeper.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

IN the matter of the Act XXVIII. of 1865, entitled, "An Act for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay," and in the matter of THOMAS DIVER, who lately traded and carried on mercantile operations, and who on the 18th day of May, instant, by Advertisements in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *The Bombay Summachar*, and the *Bombay Jam-e-Jamsheed* daily journal, in accordance with the provisions of Section IV. of the Act XXVIII. of 1865 declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and under and by authority of the said section of the said Act, and by the said Advertisements, did convene a Meeting of his, the said Thomas Diver's, Creditors, to be held at the "Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited)" in Rampart Row, on the 25th day of May, instant.

Now at a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said THOMAS DIVER, held at the Alliance Bank of Bombay, on the 25th day of May, instant, and assembled in consequence of the Advertisements hereinbefore mentioned, a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of the said Thomas Diver being present or represented and voting,—It was proposed by G. R. Wilson, Esq., seconded by H. Gamble, Esq., and carried—"That Mr. Shepherd do take the Chair."

The said Mr. Shepherd having taken the Chair, the Resolutions following, were duly proposed, seconded, adopted, and assented to, by the majority in number and value of the Creditors present, and represented, that is to say :—

1st. That the Estate of Thomas Diver, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, lately trading and carrying on mercantile operations, be wound up under Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and that an application be made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for that purpose.

2nd. That Edward Harte Warren, Esquire, William Sim, Esquire, and Henry Gamble, Esquire, be nominated Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and that their remuneration be two and a half per cent upon the moneys realised by them and passing through their hands, the same to be divided equally amongst them, and that no Security be given by such Trustees.

J. J. SHEPHERD, Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—CAPITAL PAID UP, £750,000. RESERVED FUND, £250,000.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors have the pleasure to present to the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank, for the year ended 31st December last.

After providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and defraying cost of management at all points, the net profit amounts to £38,903 6s. 11d., to which has to be added a sum of £65,760 7s. 3d., undivided profit brought forward from the preceding year, making a total of £103,963 14s. 2d.

Out of this sum £101,250 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends, namely, £63,750, or 8½ per cent. on the 1st July, and £37,500, or 5 per cent. on the 1st January last, making together 13½ per cent. for the year. The unappropriated balance of £2,713 14s. 2d. is carried forward to the Profit and Loss account of the current year.

The Shareholders will be prepared to learn that the Bank suffered severely during the past year, owing to the commercial crisis which occurred in the East, as well as from exceptional losses at Bombay. For a time also Trade was so paralyzed as to render Banking and Exchange operations unprofitable with safety or profit. From this combination of adverse circumstances, the result contrasts unfavourably with that of previous years, but the Directors are glad to state that the operations of the current year are thus far very satisfactory and encouraging.

As intimated in the last Report, the Mauritius Agency was closed on the 31st December last.

The Directors retiring on this occasion are Mr. D. LARNACH and Mr. G. MAY, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and the Court recommend them accordingly.

The Shareholders will have to appoint Auditors for the current year. GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.

52, Threadneedle Street, 30th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

General Balance, for the year ended 30th December, 1865.

LIABILITIES.

Dr.	£ s. d.	
Capital paid up	750,000	0 0
Current and Fixed Deposits	3,306,693	7 3
Bills payable, Notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public	6,200,879	15 6
Reserve Fund...	250,000	0 0
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—		
Balance for year ended 30th December, 1865, after deduction of charges, Income Tax for year to date, and bad and doubtful debts £103,963 14 2		
Less Dividend paid for half-year ended 30th June, 1865 ... ... 63,750 0 0	40,213	14 2
	£10,547,786	16 11

ASSETS.

Dr.	£ s. d.	
Coin and Bullion	1,765,598	17 2
Cash with Bankers and Money at Call	321,067	4 4
Government Securities	84,262	7 5
Reserve Fund Investment Account (*Government Securities*)	101,541	13 10
Landed and House Property at Head Office and Branches	173,805	15 1
Bills Receivable, Loans and other Debts due to the Corporation	7,597,701	3 1
	£10,547,786	16 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£ s. d.	
To Dividend for half-year ended 30th June, 1865	£63,750	0 0
To Dividend for half-year ended 30th December, 1865	37,500	0 0
To Balance carried forward	2,713	14 2
	£103,963	14 2
Cr.	£ s. d.	
By Balance of Undivided Profit from 31st December, 1864	65,760	7 3
By Net Profit for the year ended 30th December, 1865	38,203	6 11
	£103,963	14 2
1866, January 1. By Balance brought forward	£2,713	14 2

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	£ s. d.	
To Balance	£250,000	0 0
	£250,000	0 0
Cr.		
By Balance on 31st December, 1864	£250,000	0 0
	£250,000	0 0
1866, January 1. By Balance brought forward	£250,000	0 0

D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief Manager.
WM. LOTHIAN, pro Chief Accountant.
GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.
D. LARNACH, } Directors.
GEORGE MAY, }

LONDON, *30th April*, 1866.—We have examined the several Statements transmitted from the Managers of the several Branches, and also the Books in London, upon which the above Accounts have been framed, and hereby certify to their correctness, according to such Books and Statements, to *30th December*, 1865. The Profit and Loss Account includes the bonus on the transfer of lease.

(Signed) COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co., Public Accountants, 16, Tokenhouse Yard, E. C.

LONDON, *30th April*, 1866.—I have examined the Bills of Exchange, Local Bills discounted, and other Securities held by the Bank against Loans, &c., and I am satisfied that they are available, and that sufficient deductions have been made from the Profits of the year ended 30th December, 1865, for all bad and doubtful debts, according to the statements received from the several Branches in India and China.

(Signed) J. SMITH, Auditor.

Mr. Mackenzie, the co-auditor, temporarily absent from Europe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

J. C. STEWART & Co.,
GENERAL TAILORS, &c.
6, Meadow Street, Fort,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel,
Bombay.

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Containing Reports of 1864-5.
EDITED BY
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Barrister-at-Law.

Copies on sale at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

MOST of our readers would peruse with not a little surprise the telegraphic announcement in yesterday's *Gazette*, that the Commercial Bank had suspended payment, and there are few who would hear the intimation without regretting that one of the oldest of the Exchange Banks which have had their origin in Bombay, had been compelled to bring its business to a termination. We have been sailing hitherto, as it were, round the outer circles of a vortex, uncertain whether we should be dragged into it by some inevitable necessity that guides the movements of society and commerce, or saved by some happy destiny which we hoped for but could not foresee. The downfall of one of our oldest institutions which has weathered many a commercial danger, since it came into existence 21 years ago, only suffices to tell us that we are nearing the danger we dreaded, and, however willing we may be to lay hold of any hope that will impart encouragement as to the future, we are afraid that the lineaments of that future are now too clearly marked not to have been traced out and studied by all who have any pretensions whatever to an ordinary knowledge of the time. The interruption in the Indo-European line of telegraph had the usual somnolent effect which a want of news produces in the public mind, and people had found time to reason themselves into the belief that the panic in England had seen its worst. The uneventful character of the news that first reached us when communication was restored confirmed the impression, and with returning confidence came the faith that, though a number of the Banks might be severely shaken and tested, they might ride through the crisis with safety. The one reassuring fact which counterbalances the severe gloom, depression, and dread which the stoppage of the Commercial Bank re-awakened, is that there was not, strange to say, an immediate run upon the other Banks of the town. This is undoubtedly owing to the timely and proper notice which was issued by the directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday morning before business hours, to the effect that Government had resolved to support that Bank if necessary to the utmost extent. The notice itself was the result of a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, and of the managers of other Banks, held at the office of Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Nicol and Co., at an early hour the same morning. We are glad to be informed that nothing has occurred since the last Bank statement was issued, which renders it necessary that the Bank should avail itself of Government aid, and that the publication of the notice was resolved upon as a precautionary and reassuring measure. In this it was successful yesterday, for though the other Banks had fortified themselves with funds by drafts on their accounts with the Bank of Bombay, the funds they had uplifted were not required. The Bank of Bombay has also undertaken, as far as consistent with its own engagements, to render assistance to the other Banks who may require it, and who will cover any overdrafts by securities. The essence of every panic is to foment a commercial or monetary crisis, and as a run on a Bank by depositors eager to withdraw their money too often produces the evil every one is desirous to avoid, the united and co-operative action of the Banks will alleviate much of the anxiety that prevails. It is impossible, however, to hide the fact which is staring every one already in the face, that Bombay is now entering only on the most critical chapter of her trials. The tone of the London Stock Exchange has been improved by the violent remedy administered to the money market by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, but if the panic which has since broken out with renewed virulence in Liverpool is not speedily allayed, we may anticipate further unhappy consequences to Bombay.

INDUSTRY seems to be no exception to the universal rule, that it is possible to have too much even of the best things. We have long been familiarised with this truth by means of the time-honoured adage about all work and no play, and the deleterious effect of this state of things upon the temperament of Jack, the ideal subject of it; but unhappily it is not less notorious that much worse things than dulness result from its realization on a large scale, and the question has a tragic side to it, which has become painfully prominent in its history.

The employment of young children in factories and mines in England has attracted the attention of philanthropists for some half a century past; and the facts alleged were such as to attract inevitably a good deal of popular attention, on the supposition of their truth. Here, as in many other cases, a woman's advocacy has been efficacious in stirring up feeling, and Mrs. Barrett Browning's pathetic "Cry of the Children" was only a degree less successful than Mrs. Beecher Stowe's celebrated novel about the slaves, or Hood's Song of the Shirts. It takes some time for an impression of this sort, however deeply it may affect the public mind, to influence political action in a direct manner, but this result, though it may be deferred, is certain in the long run, and in this case, as in others, a prolonged series of appeals to general feeling did end in something like a practical step being taken. This was the appointment of the Children's Employment Commission five years ago, and the series of enquiries which it has held during this period, embodied in various Reports. These Reports, thus accumulated during several years, contain a great mass of information on the subject, and it is not too much to say that they more than realise a thousand-fold the worst fears of those who demanded the establishment of the Commission. As a London paper expresses it, "the most terrible facts are heaped up in mountains," and in their dismal aggregate present by no means a flattering picture of the boasted humanity of civilised England in the nineteenth century. At the same time a turn, which was not altogether expected in its full force by those who began the agitation on the subject, has been given to it by the result of these enquiries. The guilt of the cruelties practised on helpless infancy under the shield of trade—the expressions are not at all too strong, as we shall proceed to show—does not seem to lie directly, though it does partially and indirectly, with the manufacturers who employ them. No doubt in the great factories there is a larger employment of children's labour than philanthropy would deem desirable, could philanthropy have its way, and the hours of work are longer than it is to be wished they were; but it is not in the factories that the greatest amount of hardship is felt, or the most cruel of the wrongs reported in the blue books of Her Majesty's Commissioners committed. In the principal factories at our great centres of industry, the hours of work are long enough it is true, but still legislative enactment puts a limit to them, and though toil is hard and wearisome, some regard is had to the preservation of human life in dangerous pursuits, to the ordinary precautions of health, and to some sort of provision of opportunities for instruction. It is in manufactures carried on in the country, away from the great manufacturing towns, that the principal cruelties are perpetrated, and the most guilty parties are selfish parents who inflict these tortures on their own children for the sake of the trifling pittance they can earn—literally often selling their children's lives for pence. For instance, in the lace trade carried on in the Midland countries, five is a common age for children to be put to work, six more common still, while the general age is nine. Their work is carried on in crowded cottages, where there is hardly room to move or breathe, and under the rod of a mistress. In the straw plait manufacture of Buckinghamshire and the neighbouring counties five is an ordinary age, and girls of three have been found at work. In the hosiery trade again the Commissioners report that the workers begin when four or five years old, are kept up late at night, pinned to their mothers' knees to keep them to their tasks, and beaten if they get sleepy: a kind of treatment which results doubtless in the loss of innumerable lives. But it is not till we get to the iron works of the "black country," further north, that the most terrible revelations meet us. Here, to quote our authority again, we find "children working as long as men; little girls compelled to stand on platforms that they may reach the handle of the bellows at which they pull fourteen hours a day; dwarfed and deformed boys dragged out of bed at four o'clock in the morning and allowed no rest again until midnight; girls of nine and ten years of age wielding sledge hammers and forging chains from morning to night, while their sisters of six and eight keep the furnace alive." At Birmingham a workman tells the Commissioners that his child, being sickly, only worked from seven in the morning till ten or eleven at night. A girl of twelve employed in the brick manufacture passes on with her hands a weight amounting to thirty-six tons a day, standing on a narrow plank, and making eleven thousand complete half turns of her body. Fork-grinding is a most deadly occupation, owing to the atmosphere of hot steel and stone dust in which it is carried on, and which has to be breathed; and this children of six or seven undergo. Glass works are carried on by young boys in a temperature so high that a thermometer held close to a boy's head instantly rose to a hundred and thirty. Boys are employed because it is found that they can work in a temperature which would kill men.

That this excessive employment of infantile labour is inconsistent with humanity and a blot upon our civilization, few would be prepared to deny; or that some means should be taken to remove a state of things which certainly it is not creditable to the English as a nation to suffer to continue. The question is how far it is desirable to interfere, for the right of interference we conceive to be conceded by the very magnitude of the evil. Considerably over a million of children are subjected to some such treatment as we have described, for which their parents are immediately responsible; and though every man has, speaking generally, the right to educate his own children, no man has a right to work them to death for profit. On the other hand, it is natural and right that children should be so brought up as to become gradually accustomed to that occupation in which their parents are engaged, supposing it to be certain, as in almost such cases it is, that it is by the same means that they will get their own living when they grow up. We are far from limiting education to school teaching and books; doubtless one most important end and aim of it is to teach the young the occupation by which they must support themselves hereafter. Children of weavers must practically be trained as weavers; and similarly children born near the forge, and who will certainly live and die there, should by all means be taught in due time to work at it, and grow accustomed to those inevitable hardships which custom alone could enable their frames to endure in after-life. And there would be no danger of their being over-worked if education, not profits, were the object aimed at; if they worked with a view only to learning the trade, and not for a miserable pittance to swell the earnings of their parents. There would then be no occasion to deprive them of necessary sleep, and not less necessary play; or for that hot pressure speed which forces on the skill at a rate out of proportion to the growth of the frame with which it should keep pace. The Factories Act passed some years ago, and which has worked on the whole with excellent effect in the comparatively limited sphere over which it extends, affords a model for legislation on this subject, and might with great benefit receive a further extension; and we would earnestly recommend the British Government to give early attention to the subject, as one the present state of which reflects no credit on that reputation which our country ought to sustain throughout the world.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :—Some months ago several letters appeared on the subject of the Staff Corps Uniform. These letters were written with a view to show that the writers of them, and their brother officers of the Staff Corps, considered the uniform both unbecoming and unmeaning, and I doubt not every one who has given the subject any consideration has formed a similar opinion. The present dress has not even the advantage of being economical: a much handsomer and more appropriate dress might be obtained at a cost certainly not exceeding that of the present non-descript regulation one. But it is not so much dislike to the uniform, or contempt for the bad taste which invented it, that has induced me to take up my pen, as a subject of far more serious importance to officers of the Staff Corps, and one which is at the same time intimately connected with the uniform. Many of the Staff Corps officers are not attached to regiments or departments at certain periods of their service; they are then expected to provide themselves with the Staff Corps uniform, which involves, amongst other useless and far from ornamental appendages, a cocked-hat.

Suppose the happy possessor of the above to have returned from leave to England, where he has invested a considerable portion of his very limited pay in that and the other items which make up the uniform of the much-abused and wonderfully-constituted corps of which he is a member. Scarcely has he reported his arrival when he sees himself in orders attached to a Native Infantry Corps, the undress of which at least he must provide himself with, and his cocked-hat and several other ornamental appendages are probably henceforth consigned to the tender mercies of white ants, moths, and mildew.

It may be said, why should officers only temporarily attached to regiments incur the expense of providing the number, facings, &c., of these corps? But suppose they did not do so, probably more than half the officers with a regiment would appear on parade with different numbers and facings. Such a variety would not be charming, to say the least of it. To prevent the constant and unnecessary expense involved in changes of uniform, would it not be well for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to take into his consideration one uniform for the Infantry of the Bombay Army? If facings are considered necessary, let them be of one colour, and that, the best that can be selected.

Officers attached to regiments to wear the number on their caps. Unattached officers to wear a crown and S. C. instead. I would suggest the abolition of the cocked-hat, and instead of the sash and narrow red stripe the substitution of a pouch-belt, and a broad red stripe to the trousers.

I think most Staff Corps officers will agree with me that some such plan as I have suggested would be a great convenience and saving, and I really think the military authorities should have more consideration for the purses of officers than for those of military tailors. S. C.

THE *Englishman* :—The following are the detailed particulars of a human sacrifice in the District of Jessore :—

A Mahomedan boy, about seven years of age, was found in the scaffold room adjoining the temple of a *Kalee* at Luckhipassa, with his neck in the *Harcat* or wooden scaffold, and his neck cut; the tongue was fixed between the teeth, eyes open, clotted blood on his body, which was quite exposed, and two cuts of a *khundah* were visible on the neck.

The priest of the temple, in order to hide his guilt and concern in the affair, lodged immediate information with the police, and stated that when he entered the temple in the evening, he heard the cries of a boy, and sent his companion to enquire into the matter, when he found the boy in the aforesaid position, but no others. The mother of the deceased boy suspects some of her enemies; but the authorities suspect the priests, on the ground that it is unlikely that such a sacrifice should have been made, without some sort of preparation or communication with the priest of the temple. The sacrifice, it seems, was not completed, for the object is entirely to sever the head from the body: in a late case at Hooghly the head was left before the idol decked with flowers. A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered by the authorities for the discovery of the murderers in this case.

THE ANNUAL RELIEFS.

THE following is the order of reliefs, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India :—

Military Department, the 7th May 1866.

From the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, dated India Office, London, the 9th March 1866.

I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve, with the view to carry out the annual reliefs of Artillery, and Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India, that the following Batteries of Artillery, and Regiments be placed under order, to proceed to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively.

Three Batteries, Head Quarters, and two Batteries of Officers of 5th Brigade Garrison Artillery to embark from this country for Madras, in the summer of 1867, to relieve 3 Batteries, Head Quarters, and two Batteries Officers 17th Brigade Garrison Artillery to leave Madras in the winter of 1866-67.

2nd Battalion	1st Foot.
1st do.	2nd do.
1st do.	3rd do.

the rest. The archbishop was found wounded in a cellar, where he had hidden himself. He was arrested, with the other instigators of the commotion. Prince Mourouski succeeded in making his escape into Russia. The *plebiscite* submitted to the nation for or against the nomination of the Prince of Hohenzollern is receiving signatures amidst the general enthusiasm of the people, both in Moldavia and Wallachia."

The subscription in aid of the sufferers from the great fire at Constantinople in September last has amounted to five millions of piastres.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 3rd MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Baroda*, Captain Haselwood, with the mails of the above date arrived in harbour this morning at a quarter to 4 o'clock. She left Suez on the 12th instant, at 7 P. M. and Aden on the 18th at noon. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Captain L' Estrange, Mr. Dyke,
Mr. Glenis, " Tribe,
" Henson, " Mrs. Powis,
" Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Browing,
" Swan, " Mahon and 2 children,
" and Mrs. Muller, Mr. Williamson,
" Wanderer, " Sanders,
" Swansegger, " Ingle,
" Clough, " Eyre,
" Eyre, " Costhwaite,
" Graham, " McCoy,
Mr. Barrett.

From Marseilles.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, Major Hill,
M. Elmstone, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley,
Dr. Gane, Captain Lilly,
Captain Harrison, Mr. Neills,
Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, " McClelland,
" Sassoon, " Baker.
Mrs. Roghe, Captain Dodd.

From Suez.

Captain Trevor

From Aden.

Colonel Jones, Lieut. Ward,
Mr. Jones, Mr. Knapman.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 3.)

LORD GROSVENOR'S amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill was lost on a division by a majority of five—the votes being 313 and 318 against. Thirty-three Liberals voted for the amendment.

The Ministry have resolved to retain office, and proceed with the bill, but will previously submit to the House a bill for the redistribution of seats.

Mr. Mills (Conservative) has been unseated by the Northallerton election committee. The committee for Banbury, Wakefield, and Harwich have declared the sitting members duly elected.

Royal commissions are to be appointed to enquire into the existence of corrupt practices of Totnes, Great Yarmouth, Reigate, and Lancaster.

Mr. G. S. Lefevre has accepted the office of civil lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Manners Sutton has been appointed Governor of Victoria.

Major-General E. W. F. Walker has been appointed colonel of the 94th Foot, and Lieut.-General G. T. Colomb of the 4th West India Regt.

Messrs. Russell Gurney and Maule have returned to England from Jamaica. Sir Henry Storks remains in charge of the administration pending the decision of the House of Commons.

The news from the Continent is very warlike. Austria and Italy are making extensive military preparations, and the popular feeling in both states is said to be enthusiastic in favour of war. There are rumours that Garibaldi is to be entrusted with the raising of a volunteer force.

Prussia refuses to disarm while Austria is arming in America respecting the movements of the Fenians. General Meade has been despatched by the American Government to Eastport, Maine, and is taking measures to prevent any infraction of the neutrality laws.

The American Government is said to have resolved to recall its ambassador from Vienna if any Austrian volunteers are sent to Mexico.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lord Glenelg, General John Anderson, Bengal Infantry, Lieut.-General G. R. Pemberton, Bengal Infantry, Lieut.-Col. R. M. M. Cooke, Bombay Retired List, Lord and Lady Rivers, Lady Hamilton Grimes, Lieut.-General J. J. W. Angerstein, and Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.—Intelligence has been received at Great Yarmouth of the supposed loss of a screw steamer and all hands. It seems that on the night of the 26th ult. a large screw-steamer passed the Newarp lightship, off Winterton, and in about half an hour a tremendous explosion was heard, followed by a body of flame. The steamer then disappeared, and it is believed that all on board perished. A smack at no great distance observed the disaster, but could not bear assistance in consequence of the absence of sufficient wind. The report was distinctly heard at Yarmouth from seven to eight miles distant, and caused a considerable sensation in consequence. On the 28th ult. a steam tugs put off, and at daylight on the 28th ult. the *Minnet* returned with fifteen deck planks connected by a piece of iron beam.

The London correspondent of a provincial contemporary says:—"We have, as you know, been getting tolerably fast in our manners at the Court of Queen Victoria, and she has witnessed a further development of feminine independence. 'Ladies' clubs' are this year the 'go' in the most fashionable circles. The young and unmarried ladies do not take part in them to any great extent; the 'frisky matrons' there reign supreme. Although these assemblies, which are held, as a general rule, in the afternoon at the houses of the presidents, are called 'ladies' clubs,' gentlemen are not excluded. A ticket to the 'Scufflers,' or to the 'Jolly Dogs'—those are the names of two of the most fashionable—is reckoned a great favour, and can only be had by those who are in high favour with presiding authorities, amongst whom more than one duchess occupies a prominent position. The amusements consist of conversation and smoking—the ladies doing their part manfully with their cigarettes. To give you some idea of the freedom of manners which these reunions are intended to promote, I may state that the 'Scufflers' are so called because at their gatherings all male attire is banished from the room, and the members sit or lounge on the floor or on low divans! Without saying for a moment that there is anything wrong in these things, I cannot conceal from myself that they tend to encourage a 'loudness' of manner—to use an expressive slang phrase—which is now being very conspicuous amongst our upper ten. An example of this was afforded, two evenings ago, on the night at one of the West-end theatres, where the curtain was actually dropped because a very aristocratic party in a private box near the stage could not be induced to moderate the conversation they were carrying on. The curtain was not drawn up again until the said party had left."

The *Propontis*, an American steamer several days overdue, arrived at Cork on the 27th ult., having on board the passengers of the *City of Washington*, a vessel which as we mentioned in our last, it was feared had gone to the bottom. It seems that the *Propontis* fell in with, the *City of Washington* rudderless and with her screw damaged. The *Propontis* attempted to tow her, but could not, and in the attempt damaged her mainmast. Eventually she took the passengers on board and made for home. The captain and crew of the *City of Washington* remained on board of their vessel to navigate her home.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' LEVEE.—A levee was held yesterday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. The general circle was well attended. Among the presentations were the following:—

Mr Henry Anderson, on return from India and appointment as Judicial Secretary, India Office, by Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. De Vere Beauclerk, 7th Bengal Cavalry, by Lord Foley.

Assistant Surgeon John Brake, by Secretary of State for India.

Cornet A. W. Gordon Brebner, 20th Hussars, on return from India, by Col. W. N. Custance, C.B.

Major-General J. Read Brown, late Madras Cavalry, by Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Colonel Burroughes, Bengal Army, by Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B.

The Right Hon. W. Chambers, of Glenormiston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by Lord George Grey.

Colonel Wm. F. Curtis, 21st Hussars, on return from India, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieut. B. J. Daveney, 6th Dragoons, on return from India, by Col. W. N. Custance, C.B.

Lieut. James Ducat, Bombay Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Captain Edmonstone, C.B., R.N., on his nomination as A.D.C. to the Queen, and appointment as Capt.-Supt. of Woolwich, by Duke of Somerset.

Sir Francis Grant, president of the Royal Academy, by Sir George Grey.

Major G. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. Perceval Hodgson, Bombay Staff Corps, on return from foreign service in China, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. G. Knox, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. F. Bruce Prinsep, 21st Hussars, on return from India, by Colonel W. N. Custance, C.B.

Dr. J. Pitchall, surgeon, Bengal Army, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Thos. Randall, late member of Legislature of Victoria, by the Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

Col. C. D. Robertson, R. E., on return from foreign service, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. Wm Robinson, on appointment as Governor of the Falkland Islands, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Capt. P. B. Seymour, C.B., R.N., on being appointed aide-de-camp to her Majesty, by the Duke of Somerset.

Lieut. W. E. Shaw, 7th Hussars, on return from India, by Col. W. N. Custance, C. B.

Lieut.-Col. Stallard, R. E., on promotion, by Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B.

Colonel Tremenheere, R.E., Bombay, by General Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B.

Lieut. H. A. Walford, 20th Hussars, on return from India, by Col. W. N. Custance, C.B.

Capt. H. W. Wood, R. E., on return from India, by Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, Bart.

SPAIN, CHILI, AND PERU.

(From the Overland Mail, May 3.)

THE war between Spain and Chili and Peru drags on. The Spaniards have made two or three naval demonstrations against the allies and have been ignominiously beaten. The South American league against Spain includes at present the four republics of Chili, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, besides one of the small States of Central America. New Granada and Venezuela will soon follow. As regards the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, there are some difficulties in the way of their entering into the offensive and defensive alliance against Spain. These difficulties will not be overcome until the war with Paraguay is over, and, perhaps, until President Mitre is superseded. As yet the United States have shown no great sympathy towards Chili in this struggle. The Government of Washington professes the strictest neutrality, and has embargoed some vessels supposed to have been bought or freighted by the Chili Government.

PANAMA.

(From the Overland Mail, May 3.)

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON AN ENGLISH STEAMER.—A terrible disaster occurred at Aspinwall on the 3rd April. The British steamer *Bourgogne*, while lying alongside a wharf for the purpose of unloading, was blown up by the force of an explosion which occurred among the cargo. The ship herself was greatly damaged. The wharf at which she was unloading, and which was 400 feet long, was literally torn to pieces, and a large building, the freight house, close at hand, fell, a heap of ruins. The shock was felt throughout the city, and scarcely a building escaped without more or less damage. The loss of life could not be accurately ascertained at the departure of the mail, but it is estimated that fifty persons have perished. Many persons were wounded, and some had to undergo surgical operations in the hospital. Several survived only a few hours after reaching that establishment. The damage done is roughly estimated at a million dollars. There were three explosions in all. After the first had taken place the royal mail steamer *Tamar* prepared to put out the burning ship. Before she could do so the second explosion took place. It was not, however, of a very serious character. The *European* was then towed out into deep water, where the third explosion occurred, which so completely shattered her that in less than half an hour she went down. The *Panama Star and Herald* says it was first supposed that the catastrophe was due to gunpowder, but as second impossible that powder could explode in such immense quantities without creating a cloud of smoke, and leaving its marks on everything around, whereas in this case, a few minutes after the explosion, no traces whatever were visible, excepting the general ruin. It was then discovered that some seventy cases of glonine or nitro-glycerine, one of the most powerful explosive agents known at the present day, was on board under an ordinary bill of lading. This at once cleared up the mystery. This compound is used for blasting purposes, and was shipped from Liverpool for California.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 3.)

THE following are the names of the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil service of India:—

	Marks.		Marks.
1	Ward, Thomas H....	1977	27 Barlow, John 1129
2	Smeaton, Robert ...	1967	28 Hammick, Stephen 1121
3	Benson, Frederick ...	1726	29 Winter, C. H. 1097
4	Foreman, Robert L	1705	30 Wilkins, Cecil Ansdell 1089
5	Macmillan, Alexander.....	1548	31 Bradbury, James F. 1087
6	Alexander, D.	1539	32 Page, Wm. Humphrey 1076
7	Rose, Edward	1513	33 Allen, William 1065
8	Reade, Malcolm ...	1454	34 Locke, Willie Walker..... 1059
9	Hallam, George John	1442	35 Knox, Hubert Stanislaus 1038
10	Whiteway, Richard S.	1438	36 Druitt, George ... 1042
11	White, James	14 3	37 Sinclair, Wm. Fredk. 1040
12	Hamilton, A. Chetwood	1392	38 Sewell, Robert 1027
13	Pelly, Trevor J. C....	1365	39 Macgregor, John ... 1017
14	Roberts, David Th.	1364	40 Winter, Henry Edward 998
15	Browne, James William	1363	41 Weld, Matthew Richard 992
16	Smith, Hugh M'Laren	1339	42 Olivant, Edw. C. Cayll 991
17	Holmes, William ...	1288	43 Fletcher, Miles A. A. D. W. H..... 988
18	Lambe, William ...	1253	44 Davies, James Acworth 981
19	Bradbury, Edward S.	1241	45 Macmillan, Hamilton P. 971
20	Crawford, James ...	1207	46 Farmer, Henry Richard 953
21	Lloyd, Richard John	1206	47 M'Iver, Lewis 951
22	Peet, Arthur William	1195	48 Gambier, Alfred Beales..... 931
23	Whitmore, John...	1191	49 Hosking, Edward... 928
24	Wace, Alfred Augustus.....	1167	50 Lewin, Lionel Henry 916
25	Piddian, William ...	1156	
26	Crawley-Boevey, A. W	1133	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(From the Overland Mail, May 3.)

THE report of the directors states that the average number of miles worked by the company during the half year was 601·8 as compared with 565·1 miles in the corresponding half of 1864. This increased mileage was owing to the opening for traffic, on the 1st of February, 1865, of the Thull Ghat incline, from Kussarah to Egutpoora, 9½ miles; on the 20th of November, 1865, from Bhosawul to Boorhanpoor, 41 miles, of the main line to Jubbulpoor, 34 miles; and on the 13th of December, from Sheagaum to Budnaira, on the Nagpoor branch, 72¼ miles; total, 113 miles. The gross receipts of the half-year ending the 31st of December last, on revenue account, amounted to 617,969l., or 1,027l per mile, against 343,175l., or 551l. per mile, in the half year ended the 31st of December, 1864. The expenditure of the half year amounted to 388,337l., or 59·61 per cent. of the receipts, against 220,462l., or 73·26 per cent. in the same period of 1864, leaving 249,832l., as net profit to be carried to credit of the company's interest account with the Government. A further length of 85 miles of line was expected to be opened about the present time—viz., from Boorhanpoor to Kundwa on the main line to the Nagpoor, 42½ miles; and from Budnaira to Kowta, on the Nagpoor branch, a distance of 43¼ miles; and also that the main line as far as Bhosawul, with the exception of the bridge over to Jubbulpoor, and the whole of the Nagpoor branch might be opened for traffic early next year. The opening to Kundwa would connect the railway with the Indore road to Indoor, and the favourable stories of H. H. Holkar and H. H. Scindia, whence a large and increasing traffic for the railway might be anticipated. The contractors for the section of line, 162 miles, from Shahpoor to Jubbulpoor, having apprised the directors in September last that they were unable to complete their contract on the existing terms, it was closed. The chief engineer and directors had a very anxious question, from the manner in which the works had been recommenced, that this important section connecting the two great trunk lines of India would now proceed rapidly. Two hundred and fifty miles of the Indore State railway, from Khandwa to Rajpoor to Raichoor (the junction with the Madras Railway), 884 miles in length, was in December last let to Mr. J. Bray, and the works of the company's entire undertaking were now in progress. It had been decided, with the sanction of the Government, to double at once the portion of the main line, 39 miles between Jubbulpoor and the top of the Thull Ghat incline and Bhosawul, the point of junction of the main line to Jubbulpoor and the Nagpoor branch. It had also been decided to double the remaining 32 miles between the Thull Ghat and Kurjut at the bottom of the Bhore Ghat incline on the south-east line. The line being at present from each Bombay to Callian and upon both Ghats, and the works of doubling being already in progress from Callian to Kussarah at the foot of the Thull Ghat, the line would, by the doubling of those additional sections, be made a double line from Bombay to Jubbulpoor, 316 miles; and, on the north-east line, and from Bombay to Lanowlee at the top of the Bhore Ghat incline, 79½ miles, on the south-east line. The gross traffic of the past half-year had been at the rate of 3½ lacs per mile per week, which exceeded the estimate of traffic for a single line; and the average receipts for the eleven weeks of the current half-year from the last of each month to 5th of March to 561 per mile per week, thus established conclusively that the decision to double the line to Bhosawul and to Kurjut had not been arrived at a moment too soon. The sanctioned share capital of the Company amounted to 13,000,000l. and the debentures to 3,000,000l., giving a total authorized capital of 16,000,000l. Of that amount 13,910,676l. had been paid up to 31st December last, the expenditure to that date having amounted to 13,020,145l., leaving a balance then in hand of 890,533l.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND ITALY.

(From the Overland Mail, May 3.)

THE war rumours from the Continent are becoming more menacing every week. The mutual recriminations between Austria and Prussia have for the moment fallen into the background, and the most imminent danger of a breach of the peace of Europe now appears to lie in another direction. Italy is arming against Austria with a vigour and promptitude, and the Italian journals appear to regard war as inevitable and imminent. All parties in Italy, it is now said, are now pulling in favour of war, but would see with regret the fall of Count Bismarck, as it could probably be followed by the appointment of Count Mantenfel and a reconciliation with Austria. The King and his sons are all eagerness to strike another blow at their old enemy. Even the Mazzinists and Garibaldians are no longer showing any reluctance to go to war under a La Marmora Ministry and with a Bismarck alliance. The democratic societies at Florence held large meetings on the 22nd and 23rd ult., at which it was decided that party of action ought not to hold aloof if the country should be involved in a war with Austria. Everywhere the belief prevails that since the 21st the Austrian armaments in Venetia have acquired unusual development, and that it is the duty of Italy to arm, in order to secure herself against a sudden attack. Numbers of officers who have for years been on the pension list have announced to the Minister for War that they are ready to resume active service at the first summons, and the Minister replied that he would not fail to take advantage of their offer should circumstances enable him to do so. The reserves of 1842, 1843, and 1844 have been called in, and those of 1845 will be under arms in a few days. Italy has now upwards of 400,000 troops, many of whom have seen active service. Many of them have gone through the campaign of 1859; others are working men who fought under Garibaldi; other again have served in the Neapolitan army employed in operating against the brigands in the kingdom of Naples and the Island of Sicily. General La Marmora, the Italian premier, in a letter to the representative of Italy at a foreign court, has explained that the military measures of his Government have been taken in consequence of the attitude assumed and the preparations made by Austria. Austria, on the other hand, who is still increasing her forces in Venetia, declares that her armaments have been caused solely by the military manifestations of the Italian Government, and Count Mensdorff has informed the English and French ambassadors at Vienna that if the western powers will undertake that Italy shall not assume the offensive, Austria will reduce her army to a peace footing.

Accounts from all quarters concur in stating that the Austrian armaments in Venetia are now being rapidly pushed forward upon an increased scale. Thousands of horses have been bought in the largest markets of Austria, heavy carriages and waggons are being called out, and this measure is not limited to the regiments stationed in Venetia. The infantry in Bohemia and Moravia are being brought up to full war strength, and the depots—two companies strong—are being established. The military train, field ambulances, and means of transport are being got ready for service. The Augsburg Allgemeine states that advices from Trevisa announces that "the present movement of troops in Venetia, as well as the precipitancy and vast scale of the military measures now being carried on, has even surpassed the efforts made by the Austrian Government in 1859. It may be said without exaggeration that every town has been converted into a barrack. Troops are sent with all despatch into the Austrian provinces, and are replaced as rapidly as possible by German regiments destined to occupy the line of the Po." A despatch from Florence says it is calculated that the present strength of the Austrian army in Venetia will be augmented by 30,000 to 80,000 men, and that within a few days Austria will have assembled a total effective force of 160,000 men in that province.

The Chamber of Deputies at Florence has resolved unanimously that every preparation should be made for war, and Ministers have backed and obtained extraordinary powers in order to provide for the financial exigencies of the threatened conflict. Popular opinion is stated to be enthusiastically in favour of the Government measures. On the 1st inst. a popular demonstration took place at Florence in favour of war. Shouts were raised of "Long live the King," "the Army," and "Garibaldi."

As to the meaning of the threatening attitude so suddenly assumed by Austria towards Italy, the *Full Mall Gazette* has the following speculations:—

"Suppose that the Italian Government, impoverished to the point of bankruptcy by the cost of its enormous army, and urged by impatient patriotism to turn that army to account, or reduce it, and so reduce a taxation impossible to be supported long—we say, that this Government has been employed lately in preparing to strike at Austria once more? This could not be done without the French Emperor's sanction, but that might be got for a consideration of the territorial kind, as before. There are some other important considerations, too, but these will not bear discuss. The question here is, whether the desperate position of Italy between its poverty and its patriotism may not have compelled her to a course which has long since been declared inevitable. And if which has long since been declared inevitable. And if such has long since been declared inevitable. And if which has long since been declared inevitable. And if such a determination became known to the Austrians before it became known to Mr. Disraeli, who obtained an ovation from his friends, and was not able to speak for a minute or two, pending the cheering of every eye. Never did the House present a more thronged appearance or more earnest and interested aspect. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge both sat in the gallery set apart for the Speaker's gallery, both the side galleries were crammed with members, and all below the bar was absolutely blocked by a crowd so great that they frequently found room for additional visitors within which they are not supposed to be present, and were only kept back by occasional cries of "Bar, bar!" The close of the debate is thus described by a Liberal contemporary:—"Mr. Gladstone bent his head down between his knees, as if assuming a defensive position against a proximate, pitiless shower of sarcasm and attack; but very few minutes served to assure him that there was nothing in the shape of hard-hitting to be anticipated; for Mr. Disraeli went in for one of those quasi politico-philosophic harangues, in which he seems to delight, and which unlikely as one else. He did not speak in oratorical fashion; he only conversed, and even when here and there he used the *argumentum ad ominum* against Mr. Gladstone, and in his did parenthetically, as by the and starts, he scarcely rose above the level of scolding. It soon became apparent that he was physically out of order; his voice was not at his command, it grew husky and contrary to his custom, he consumed glass after glass of water. Once he burst into something like spontaneity, when he was describing the sort of Parliament which would control the destinies of the country

consequence of the extension of the franchise, and whose character he crammed up when he designated it as an assembly of mediocrities only capable of mischief at the bidding of the ruling demagogue of the hour. With effect—but successful effort—he warmed up to the proper pitch, when he was exhuming the undigraduate opinions of Mr. Gladstone, and when he was what he himself would call 'roasting' Mr. Mill; and he rose to the veriest height of insolent personality when he charged down on Mr. Bright. Two hours and forty minutes brought him to the close of what may impartially be stated as one of the most laboured and yet most ineffective speeches he has ever delivered. It was one o'clock; not a section of a corner of the house was unoccupied save the seat on which the Prince of Wales had sat for a great part of Mr. Disraeli's speech, but which he had not long before vacated; but not to leave the house, as afterwards appeared. With alacrity and a free air of confidence, Mr. Gladstone rose to lay the fabric which he chose upon cheer rang out from behind him, echoed and re-echoed in a hostile sense by the Opposition. He looked as if he felt that he was equal to the situation; and he began as he continued and ended—in a tone of deep earnestness; every word seemed to issue from his heart; and all the powers of his mind seemed to be concentrated on the enunciation of every sentence. Here and there he descended to a playful and colloquial manner; now and again, when his most brilliant points were met by the noisy and senseless indications of assent by the Opposition, he assumed an attitude of proud rebuke. When, as was his first task, he retorted with withering sarcasm and bitterly deliberate utterance upon Mr. Disraeli, he looked utterly scathing into the eyes of that gentleman, who, however, did not wince. Nothing could have been more tender than his manner when he was dealing with Mr. Lowe, whom he treated more as an erring but genuine opponent, and probably never was pathos at once more manly and more touching than when he described himself as having no original title to office, and his position as that which he thanked that party for receiving him as an 'outcast' into their sympathies and their confidence. The physical sustentation which he displayed was almost as striking as the intellectual development. His voice did not fail him a jot; and as from time to time he ran up and down the whole oratorical scale every tone was fitting and every emphasis appropriate. The peroration of the speech was marvellous; no topic was left untouched, no argument unanswered; illustration came in with wonderful appositeness; and, above all, a new quality was evoked which alone has hitherto been wanting to the completeness of Mr. Gladstone as a parliamentary orator. He was eminently tactical. If he was magnificent as a speaker, he was also felicitous as a debater—he stopped and substituted another; he spoke to the Opposition with a deference to their acknowledged position as a great party, and when he was severely rebuking, or solemnly warning them. Nothing can be conceived more impressive than the deliberate denunciation of the peroration with which he brought to a close that which the malignant must fall on the head of the author of the measure, which rang out from time to time, no less than the prolonged and enthusiastic cheers of his supporters, and the unmurmured opinions of every spectator of the scene, proclaimed to be the very greatest speech he has ever delivered."

THE DIVISION.

When at last the applause which followed the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech ceased, the excitement became intense, though silence was most rigidly preserved while the Speaker put the question, and read from the chair the terms of Lord Grosvenor's amendment, to which there was the usual alternately tumultuous reply of "Ayes" and "Noes." The tawny-mustached Whip was then turned on, and the division bells rang all over the House till the last and most distant of the straggling members were brought within the bar. At the same time the Speaker's gallery and all the space which was technically supposed to be in the House were cleared of strangers, the Duke of Cambridge being, among others, ejected, in accordance with old custom, which allows not even members to be actually within the precincts or body of the House itself while a division is being taken. The question was then again put, and with the same uproarious result of negatives and affirmatives; and when the last of those struggles had died away the Speaker said, "Ayes to the right and Noes to the left," and the House began to divide. The great crowd of members filed very slowly and into their respective lobbies, one by one, and the whole process of taking the division occupied nearly twenty minutes. The four tellers—Lord Grosvenor and Lord Hartington (in opposition), and Mr. Brand and Mr. Adam for the Government—were the last to leave the House, and almost immediately after their departure both parties began to count, and the announcement was quickly forthcoming. Before half had taken their seats it was known, through the efforts of an enthusiastic Conservative, who had been at the pains to count the members, that no less a number than 318 voted in favour of the amendment, and against the bill. The greatest anxiety was everywhere evinced to find out what the number of Government supporters would be, but nothing approximate to the truth on the subject till the returns were actually read in the House. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teck had in a manner evaded the crowd in the withdrawal of strangers, which is especially applicable to the parts of the House they occupied, and ensconced themselves in a group at the door of the Speaker's chair, where they were joined by a considerable number of the House. When the members had all passed in to the House strangers were readmitted; but such was the rush of dukes, marquises, bishops, and others of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, who hurry over from the Upper House, that the Prince of Wales and his royal companions were obliged to content themselves with standing-room in the corner of the gangway leading to it. Just before the numbers were handed to the tellers by the clerk at the table, Mr. Brand and Colonel Taylor were observed to be talking on the floor of the House, and a cry of "a list" was raised. But the report, though it proved correct, held hundreds were all strained in the direction of the table at which the clerk takes the numbers, and puts them on the little slip of paper, on which they are subsequently brought up to the Speaker's chair. Ordinary rules were observed. The strangers stood up; the ladies leaned as far as they could on through the brass lattice-work which screens the gallery reporters, and the House filled, and there was no getting either in or out of it; and excited editors and reporters stood up on the back seats, and bent over their colleagues in the front row. According to usual custom, the numbers were handed to the whippers-in of the party who has the majority, and when the papers were placed in the hands of Mr. Brand the cheering of the Government supporters again arose in almost complete silence, however, fell upon them when the numbers were read and the majority was seen to be so small as to make the decision a virtual defeat of the Government measure. On the other hand, the excitement and enthusiasm of the Opposition seemed to know no bounds, and such a scene ensued of waving hats and handkerchiefs and again when Mr. Brand resumed his seat, an unusually and spontaneous compliment was paid to Mr. Lowe by both sides of the House. For several minutes after he had closed his address to the House cheer after cheer rang out to him. The House emptied rapidly after Mr. Lowe sat down, though a number of members remained, and at the close of every speech a large fraction of the House endeavoured to obtain a hearing. A considerable number of the less prominent members succeeded in delivering their sentiments which apparently afforded considerable relief to their minds, and immediately after the debate after Mr. Lowe's speech was uninteresting and unimportant. Mr. Edward James, the new member, excited considerable amusement by his maiden speech, which delighted no one else. He did not speak in oratorical fashion; he only conversed, and even when here and there he used the *argumentum ad ominum* against Mr. Gladstone, and in his did parenthetically, as by the and starts, he scarcely rose above the level of scolding. It soon became apparent that he was physically out of order; his voice was not at his command, it grew husky and contrary to his custom, he consumed glass after glass of water. Once he burst into something like spontaneity, when he was describing the sort of Parliament which would control the destinies of the country

after severely commenting upon the enormity of the prisoner's guilt, sentenced her to six months' imprisonment in the Common Jail with hard labour.

WE understand that Mr. Bickersteth, the Senior Magistrate of Police, in forwarding to Government the Administration Police Report for the official year ending the 30th April last, has mentioned with high commendation the services of the Acting Second Magistrate, Mr. F. L. Brown, and he has spoken in similar terms of the Acting Third Magistrate, Mr. Josabhoy Framjee, whose appointment to the Bench is believes to have been a highly successful experiment.

THE intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 24th and 8 P. M. of the 25th:—From Kurrachee, max. 37 hours 54 minutes, min. 29 hours 30 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 9 hours 11 minutes, min. 2 hours 5 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 133 hours 30 minutes, min. 74 hours 53 minutes. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 5th and 15th.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 16th and 22nd, and Continent of Europe 16th May.

We are requested to state that, owing to the suspension of the Commercial Bank Corporation, in which rupees five hundred and three, the entire funds of the European Pensioners' Home were deposited, the committee of management is unable to defray the current expenses of the institution. A sum of rupees 300 is now urgently required to pay for repairs to the buildings and outhouses, &c. The donations of the public are therefore earnestly solicited in support of the Home. Payments will be received and thankfully acknowledged by Major H. Day, the Treasurer, at the Pension Pay Office, Esplanade.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Dr. Dallas, on behalf of the defendant, applied to Mr. F. L. Brown, for the purpose of ascertaining whether his Worship intended to go into the case of the Commercial Bank *vs.* Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, which had been adjourned until that day, subject to the appointment of an acting Senior Magistrate, in the room of Mr. Bickersteth, who has gone home on leave. The defendant was very anxious to have the case gone into, as the charge involved was a serious one. Mr. Brown said that, under the circumstances, he did not think any harm would result from a further adjournment; he did not propose to go into the case himself, and was of opinion he might be heard before the magistrate who should be appointed to act in Mr. Bickersteth's place.

A MEETING of the unsecured creditors of Dr. Diver was held yesterday afternoon, according to announcement, in the office of the Alliance Bank, Rampart Row. There were about fourteen gentlemen present, who, it was understood, represented a majority of the creditors. Mr. Thomas Shepherd was called to the chair. The claims put in amounted to upwards of sixty lacs of rupees. Resolutions were then agreed to that the estate be wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and that an application be made to the High Court for that purpose; and also that Mr. H. Warren, Mr. Wyllie, and Mr. Gamble should be appointed liquidators of the estate, to be remunerated at the rate of 2½ per cent. upon the money realised by them. No security was required to be given. The assets are understood to be very small indeed.

TWO Mahomedans, named Memon Hajee Tyeb Dadu and Mahomed Ismael, were yesterday charged before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, under the 87th section of the Municipal Act, with fraudulently disposing of Vehar water by making an unauthorized connection to the house number 103 from the pipe proceeding from house No. 104 in Copper Smith Street. Mr. Pym, Superintendent of Water Works, stated that this connection was discovered by Mr. Hewett, an inspector, and that he (witness) went and examined it himself. He produced the original application from the defendant applying for connection to house No. 94, which is now No. 104 in the Assessment Book. The connection to house 103 was unauthorized. The defendants stated that they had both applied for connection to house No. 94, which had two compartments. Since then the house had been divided, and separate numbers had been put upon them. No. 94 was now altered to 103 and 104. It appeared, however, that there was no fraudulent connection. The Magistrate thereupon asked Mr. Pym to produce the old and the new house assessment books. Mr. Pym had not brought the books with him, and requested an adjournment of the case to another day, in order that he might be enabled to produce them. He refused the application, saying the offices of the Municipal Commissioner were near the Court, and that the books could be produced in a few minutes. They were accordingly fetched from the office, and on an examination of the books, the Magistrate found that the statement of the defendants was correct. The cases were then dismissed, and Mr. Pym was reprimanded for his "carelessness in not investigating this matter carefully before summoning the defendants.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25th MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT OF JEWELERY.—Tarachand Jaitha and Bhaychund Govindjee were charged, the first with stealing jewellery to the value of Rs. 175, the property of Hathee Jaitha, from a house; and the second prisoner with aiding and abetting in the theft.

The second prisoner was the prosecutor's servant. The prosecutor had been in custody for alleged cheating, and while so confined from the 9th to the 14th inst. he made away the property to a Bhattia. For the defence the prisoners alleged that they let the Bhattia have the goods to enable him to raise money, for the purpose of getting the prosecutor liberated, the Bhattia having told them that money would get him free. The case was remanded for a week, as the prosecutor did not appear the Bhattia, Khimjee Dharee.

THEFT.—Dhurma Vishno was committed for one month's hard labour for stealing two sarries and two cotton bodices, the property of Witoo Pestujee.

THEFT OF WOOD.—Bhickoo Abboo and Suckaram Bhickoo, charged with stealing wood belonging to Esoo Abboo Bucka, at Mazagon, were discharged for want of satisfactory evidence.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSING DUTY.—James Hastings, a seaman of the British ship *Madura*, charged with refusing to do duty on board the said ship and with wilful disobedience to the commands of the master of the vessel, pleaded guilty, and was committed for two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Prisoner, after undergoing 21 days' imprisonment for deserting from the ship, was only sent on board on Thursday, when he refused to do any work, saying he preferred jail, and that he was "nine pounds heavier than when he went in."

THEFT.—Crustna Khundoo, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing a silver anklet from the person of Juggonath Sadoo.

The prosecutor, a bricklayer, was looking at the taboots on Wednesday night, having his child with him. Whilst the boy was looking at the taboots, the child began to cry, and cried out, the prisoner having slipped one of the anklets off his foot. The thief tried to run away, but was captured. He was sentenced to three months, imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT OF A SHAWL.—Sudara Babajee, a Brahmin, pleaded guilty to stealing a shawl, value Rs. 40 the property of Ballajee Ramajee. He was committed for three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT OF A SARRY.—Mahomed Casum was committed for five months' imprisonment for stealing a sarry or waistcloth, the property of Shaik Raniman Bapoo.

DRUNKENNESS.—Bartholomew Wren, a European, was committed for a week's imprisonment with hard labour, for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in the Marine Street, on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Wharton that defendant only came out of jail on Wednesday, where he had undergone seven days' imprisonment for similar misconduct.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It has occurred to me that a public meeting of the chief bankers and merchants to intimate their confidence in each other, and guarantee mutual assistance, would do much to allay the prevailing distrust.

Bombay, 23rd May. A. A.

BENGAL.

WE are informed that, from October next, that machweed cotton bales will not be accepted by the East Indian Railway Company; only full-screwed cotton bales, fit for shipment, will be taken.—*Englishman, May 18.*

GOVERNMENT has engaged the ship *Michael Angelo*, Captain Gamble, for the conveyance of Sepoys, &c, to Port Blair, for the sum of Rs. 10,000.—*Englishman, May 19.*

THE last detachment of invalids and time-expired men, for the season, embark this morning on board the *Sir John Lawrence* for England, under command of Captain Barkley, 105th Regiment, with Captain Thomas, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Graves, 7th Regiment, doing duty, and Assistant Surgeon Baker, 27th Regiment, in medical charge.—*Id.*

GIBRALTAR.

THE *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 24th April contains the following:—

"The Chilian barque *Alice Ward*, which on the 20th February last sought refuge in this port from the danger of capture by Spanish cruisers, and has been lying here ever since, has fallen into the hands of her ensemble in a singular manner. Between midnight on Saturday and

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London—Henry J. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta.....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hollinger & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅝d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and accounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 12 " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ " "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 24th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON & GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

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OFFICES—No. 2, HAMMAM ROW.

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" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
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" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
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At current rates.

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Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

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3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS OF STERLING).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTHEY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
ROBERT BARNES, Esq. (Messrs. Barnes, Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
D. BRAIN, Esq., late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES ALEXANDER PEARSON, Esq., late H.M. Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager—Anthony Norris, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	... ...	2s. 1d.
4 do.	... ...	2s. 0⅛d.
3 do.	... ...	2s. 0⅛d.
2 do.	... ...	2s. 0⅛d.
1 month's	... ...	2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s. 1⅛d.
On Ireland and Scotland	...	1s. 11⅞d.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 m' sight above £60	...	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 1d. "
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d. "
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d. "
On Demand	.....	2s. 0⅛d. "
On Scotland	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	.....	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent, payable at Europe at 1 day's sight.	.....	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposits payable on demand, at not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ..... 4 " "
" " 12 " ..... 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at ½ per cent.
On realizing Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
Any further information may be had on application to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 16th April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 2 ..... at 2s. " "
Do. Demand ..... { 2s. 0⅞d. / 2s. 0¾d. } "
Do. Scotland " ..... "
Do. Ireland " ..... "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for any sum under £50.

Drafts of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 3 " " "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 " " "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 " " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED IN India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—No. 75, Parr's Bank, General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA—DAVID JARDAINE, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Fubulpore, Benares, Dacca, Dagshai, Delhi and Dehrad'un (Asaun).

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	1s. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 2s. 0⅛d. "
3 do.	...	at 2s. 0⅛d. "
2 do.	...	at 2s. 0⅛d. "
1 do.	...	at 2s. 0⅛d. "
On demand	...	at 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	...	1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	...	at 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, &c., *and on every large Town in India.* Also Bills on all the Continental Cities, *Aden, Muscat, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint-Stock Companies, and will undertake the interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorised so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on fixed deposits half-yearly—

At 1 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 2 " ditto, nine ditto.
At 3 " ditto, six ditto.
At 4 " ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Reserve Fund, £100,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 1s. 11d. per Rupee.		
4 do.	... ... at 2s. 1d.	"
3 do.	... ... at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	... ... at 2s. 0⅝d.	"
1 do.	... ... at 2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	... ... at 2s. 0¼d.	"

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at ½ per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." Where a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

श्री फी ऑफ हिंदुस्थान चीना एन्ड जपान
(लीमीटेड).

श्री बाक्क ऑफ हीदुस्थान, चाइना, एन्ड जापान
(लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	951,000
Reserve Funds	105,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP THORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of MESSRS.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominadi.
James Scott Scott, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the correspondent to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

No interest is allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

Do.	9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
Do.	6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
Do.	2 do.	do.	4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay undertakes the safe keeping or failing therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacsimated of Government Paper on account of Depositors and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£330,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£290,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLING, Esq., of Messrs. Schilling, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOMINICK JAMES LYNCH, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HERBALAL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. SETH, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, K. C. B. (late Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WYNDOYTT, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London ..... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in these places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 10th May 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL, ONE CROSS OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
Paid-up Capital, SEVEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STRAENS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | KESSRADAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

" 4 do.	...	2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do.	...	2s. 0⅝d. "
" 2 do.	...	2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do.	...	2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do.	...	2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and accounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realisation to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, and at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	do.	do.
Do.	6 do.	do.	do.
Do.	12 do.	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—

Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
H'Anderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ¾ inch to 4 inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Lufthavn*,
35 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.
Price Lists may be had on application to
FLETCHER, ALEXANDER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATEK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.

Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Watch firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855 ; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the Universal Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co. Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	{ Médoc ..... / St. Laurent or St. Estèphe ..... / Pauillac Supérieur ..... / Chateau Beltasse	Rs. 12 / 15 / 18 / 20
CHAMPAGNE..	{ Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur / Roederer Carte Blanche	35 / 45
COGNAC	{ Vieux Pale ..... / Tres-Vieux ..... / Tres-Vieux Champagne	18 / 25 / 35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows :—

Champagne.....	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

BRANDY (Delbneck Fils)	... ...	Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	... ...	" 15 "
Do- Do.	... ...	" 13 "
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	...	" 38 "
PORT (Carbonell's)	... ...	" 33 "
SHERRY	do.	" 32 "
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	...	" 30 "
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen	... ...	" 30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	... ...	" 30 "
22nd Feb. 1866.	EWART, LATHAM & Co.	

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London :—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Case of.....		1 doz. each.	
Do.	...Pints ' do.	.....	3 "
MOSELLE .....Quarts	do.	.....	1 "
Do.	...Pints do.	.....	3 "
HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts. do ...		1	"
Do.....(Marcobrunner) Qts. do...		1	"
Do .....(Johannisberg) Qts. do...		1	"
BRANDY		1	"
CLARET .....(St. Julien)		3	"
Do. .....(Larose)		3	"
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Case.	
		W. NICOL & Co.	

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES,

Just arrived *ex Rinaldo*

				Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse..				46
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"	do.			42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do.		26
Do. No. 1	pints	do.		28
Do. No. 2	quarts	do.		38
Do. do.	pints	do.		40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann				30
Hock		do.		36
Schwarzhofberg, choice		do.		36
Johannisberg, choice		do.		26
Still Hochheimer		do.		24
Hock, 1857	L. Meyer, Bass			24

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon.....		16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases		16
Strong Claret do.		60
Valmay Burgundy		29
Just landed, *ex Alma*, from Bordeaux.		
Claret, Chateau de Frandes.....		18
Do. Vras Canon		24
Do. Bourgogne Beaune		24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	32
Pooncknap of Mang Bitter, ...	Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.

RHENISH WINES.

Still Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers	12
Do. Hochheimer	do.	15
Do. Johannisberg	do.	18
Do. Liebfrauenstich	do.	26
Do. Mariabaunner	do.	34

BRANDIES.

Brandy Cognac...	... ...	15

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA ..... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad..... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, ... " Curseetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ..... " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints :—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bott's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named ; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export Houses in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES :—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen qts.	Rs. 40
Do.	good	do.	" 30
SHERRY,	do.	...	" 30
Do.	pale	...	" 25
Do.	do.	...	" 18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle.....			" 26
Do. a fine old Wine			" 22
Do. a good Wine			" 18
TENT WINE			" 20
BRANDY, Pale			" 36
Do. dot			" 26
SPIRITS—Hollands			" 15
Cognac—Cherry Brandy			" 30
do.			pts. 12
Noyeau			qts. 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret			" 21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.			pts. 8
Breakfast.....	Do.		qts. 12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS. —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Upcountry Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their Purveying Department of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	...Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	... 32	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	... 28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	... 28	0

PORTS.

Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	 30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	 24	10

CLARETS.

Chateaux Margaux	...Rs. 34	0
Lafitte	... 28	0
St. Julien	... 22	0
Medoc	... 18	0
Medoc Petit...	... 12	0

CHAMPAGNES.

Packed especially for India.

Superior quality by F Geisler and Co....	...Rs. 41	24
Superior quality Cuvnicie, Dubosch, and Co...	41	24
Mumm's, best dry	... 44	24

MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.

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